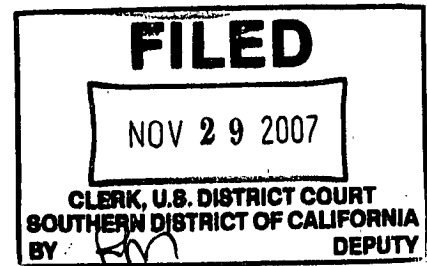


James Dalton Bell, 26906-086

USP Tucson, PO Box 24550

Tucson AZ 85734



'07CV 2259 BEN AJB

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AT SAN DIEGO

ATTN: CHIEF JUDGE GONZALEZ

James Dalton Bell, Habeas Corpus Under 28 U.S.C.
Notificant/Petitioner 2241 for all pending and past
criminal cases and prisoners

v.

United States of America, Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States Attorney General
Respondent

"GREAT WRIT" HABEAS CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C. 2241.

NOTIFICATION OF LACK OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION TO ALL DISTRICT
COURT JUDGES IN THIS COURT.

(See MEMORANDUM OF LAW AND FACT REGARDING CLAIM OF VOIDNESS OF
DEFENDANTS' CONVICTIONS, post.)

COMES NOW Notificant/Petitioner James Dalton Bell, sui

juris (pro se), a federal prisoner located at USP Tucson, Arizona. Bell hereby files this 28 U.S.C. 2241 "Great Writ" habeas corpus action on behalf of ALL current and past federal prisoners (since 1948) whose cases originated in, or who are located within the jurisdiction of, this judicial court.

Additionally, Bell files a F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(4) ("judgment is void") motion as "Next Friend" for persons no longer incarcerated, thus bringing an "error coram nobis" action. See U.S. v. Morgan, (Supreme Court, 1954).

According to 28 U.S.C. 2242, the habeas petition must be signed by the detainee or a person acting on his behalf. Petitioner Bell is acting on behalf of all detainees in this court's jurisdiction, or whose cases originated there, as the law allows him to do. Bell's signature is below.

According to 28 U.S.C. 2243, the judge must either immediately GRANT the writ or "forthwith" order the Respondent to Answer within three (3) days, or a maximum of 20 days for good cause.

THIS FILING NOTIFIES ALL DISTRICT COURT JUDGES OF JURISDICTIONAL DEFECTS IN ALL PENDING AND PAST CRIMINAL CASES

In addition to the obligation placed on the judge who considers this petition, at the moment of the arrival of this petition/notification to this appeals court, EACH judge in this appeals court became constructively aware of the defect to his criminal jurisdiction in each pending and each past criminal case, and to the defective criminal jurisdiction in each case of each prisoner originating in or currently located in this appeals circuit.

Merely as a product of the arrival of this filing, each judge became constructively aware of his obligation to, sua sponte, raise a challenge in each pending and past criminal case and allow the defendant(s) and his attorney to research, brief, and argue the matter. See *Steel Co. v. Citizens For a Better Env.* (Supreme Court 1998).

These judges are obligated to continue the criminal case with a sua sponte (on the judge's own motion) Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(4) ("judgment is void") motion.

Because such a motion is the continuation of a criminal case, and is not the initiation of a new case under a new (civil) docket, see *United States v. Morgan* (Supreme Court, 1954), each prisoner and ex-prisoner is entitled to the appointment of a counsel under 18 U.S.C. 3006A(c). ("at all stages")

THE PETITION/NOTIFICATION

Bell relates and asserts that numerous federal criminal statutes supposedly existing since 1948 in Title 18 United States Code did not and do not exist in that Title, due to a defect in the passage of a Congressional bill, H.R. 3190, in 1948. In addition, the same defective passage resulted in the non-existence of statute 18 U.S.C. 3231, which purportedly gives federal courts jurisdiction over all federal crimes in each Title, not merely Title 18. The non-existence of 18 U.S.C. 3231 means that federal courts do not possess general criminal jurisdiction over ANY federal criminal statute.

The law recodifying Title 18, P.L.80-772, was not legally enacted because the bill H.R. 3190 (1948) was not identically passed by both the House and the Senate, as is

required by the U.S. Constitution. *Clinton v. City of New York*, 524 US 417, 448, 141 L.Ed.2d 393, 420 (1998). Thus, "18 U.S.C. 3231" does not exist as a valid statute: the district courts nor the appeals courts had no subject-matter jurisdiction over federal criminal statutes.

In addition, due to the non-passage of H.R. 3190 in 1948, numerous jurisdictional, definitional, procedural, and limitation statutes ostensibly in Title 18 do not exist and have no existed since 1948, making all prosecutions and convictions since 1948 defective.

See "MEMORANDUM OF LAW AND FACT REGARDING CLAIM OF VOIDNESS OF DEFENDANTS' CONVICTIONS", post.

BELL MUST ACT BY MEANS OF 28 U.S.C. 2241 and "NEXT FRIEND"
60(b)(4)

Bell can, and does, file this 2241 "Great Writ" petition, as 28 U.S.C. 2242 allows, on behalf of others, specifically all other federal prisoners. Bell must act as "Next Friend" in regards to F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(4) motions to other prisoners because Bureau of Prisons policy prohibits Bell from communicating this argument to other federal prisoners in other federal institutions by telephone or mail or other means.

F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(4) IS A PROPER FORM OF RELIEF

Until recently, both federal district and appellate courts were regularly misconstruing ("recharacterizing") filings under F.R.Civ.P. 60(b) as if they were filed under 28 U.S.C. 2255. *Castro v. U.S.*, 540 US 375, 381, 157 L.Ed.2d 778,

786 (2003):

"Federal courts sometimes will ignore the legal label that a pro se litigant attaches to a motion and recharacterize the motion in order to place it within a different legal category. [...] They may do so in order to avoid an unnecessary dismissal, e.g., [United States v. Tindle, 173 U.S. App. D.C. 77, 592 F.2d 689], at 692-693, [(D.C. Cir. 1975)], to avoid inappropriately stringent application of formal labelling requirements, see Haines v. Kerner, 404 US 519, 520, 30 L.Ed.2d 652, 92 S.Ct. 594 (1972) (per curiam), or to create a better correspondence between the substance of a pro se motion's claim and its underlying legal basis, see Hughes v. Rowe, 449 US 5, 10, 66 L.Ed.2d 163, 101 S.Ct. 173 (1980) (per curiam); Andrews v. United States, 373 US 334, 10 L.Ed.2d 383, 83 S.Ct. (1963)." (end quote from Castro)

Despite the positive "spin" of this claim, in reality this recharacterization was often done to improperly invoke an impediment or obstacle to the movant, for example the 28 U.S.C. 2255 time bar in order to deny relief, or to manufacture some other obstruction, in order to harm and not to help the unrepresented litigant. This is in direct opposition to both the letter and spirit of Haines v. Kerner, 404 US 519, 520 (1972):

"...the allegations of the pro se complaint, [...] we hold to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers..." (end quote from Haines)

Gonzalez v. Crosby, 545 US 524 534, 162 L.Ed.2d 480, 494 (2005) corrected this invidious practice stating:

"Rule 60(b) has an unquestionably valid role to play

in habeas cases. The Rule is often used to relieve parties from the effect of a default judgment mistakenly entered against them, e.g., *Klapprott*, 335 US at 615, 93 L.Ed. 266, 69 S.Ct. 384 (opinion of Black, J.), a function as legitimate in habeas cases as in run-of-the-mine civil cases. The Rule also preserves parties' opportunity to obtain vacatur of a judgment THAT IS VOID FOR LACK OF SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION - a consideration just as valid in habeas cases AS IN ANY OTHER, since the absence of jurisdiction altogether deprives a federal court of the power to adjudicate the rights of the parties. *Steel Co. v. Citizens For a Better Environment*, 523 US 83, 94, 101, 140 L.Ed.2d 210, 118 S.Ct. 1003 (1998). In some instances, we may note, it is the State, not the habeas petitioner, that seeks to Rule 60(b) to reopen a habeas judgment granting the writ. See, e.g., *Ritter v. Smith*, 811 F.2d 1398, 1400 (11th Cir. 1987)." (end quote from *Gonzalez v. Crosby*, emphasis by capitals added)

As stated in *Gonzalez* by Justice Stevens, joined by Souter, in dissent, 545 US at 539, 162 L.Ed.2d at 497:

"The most significant aspect of today's decision is the Court's UNANIMOUS rejection of the view that all postjudgment motions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) except those alleging fraud under Rule 60(b)(3) should be treated as second or successive habeas corpus petitions." (emphasis by capitals added.)

A F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(4) motion ("judgment is void") is an attack, not on the judgment on the merits, but instead on the jurisdiction of the court to address those merits. Such a motion is a "'true' 60(b) motion", and is not a "second or

successive" 2255 filing within the meaning of Gonzalez v. Crosby, 545 US 524, 534, 539, 162 L.Ed.2d 480, 494, 497 (2005). Defendants were charged with crimes over which the court had no jurisdiction, because bill H.R. 3190 didn't pass, so P.L. 80-772 did not become law as was and is commonly thought. Therefore, the district court did not have subject matter jurisdiction, and the judgment resulting is void. Defendants are entitled to 2241 habeas and 60(b)(4) relief from void judgments.

Gonzalez overruled cases such as U.S. v. Fair, 326 F.3d 1317, 1318 (11th Cir. 2003), which had stated:

"In United States v. Mosavi, 138 F.3d 1365 (11th Cir. 1998), we addressed the applicability of Rule 60(b) in the context of a criminal case. [...] This Court stated, however, that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure limited their application to CIVIL cases. Consequently, we held that the appropriate vehicle for challenging the forfeiture was Mosavi's direct criminal appeal and his conviction and sentence and that Rule 60(b) simply does not provide for relief from judgment in a criminal case."

(emphasis by italics in original converted to capitals; end of quote from Fair.)

The discovery that purported statute 18 U.S.C. 3231 is invalid constitutes "newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59", which can be addressed by Rule 60(b)(2). If any reasonable factfinder had been informed that these statutes were invalid, and there was no valid federal court criminal jurisdiction over acts in violation of statutes

in Titles 8, 18, 21, 26, etc, he would not have found these defendants guilty of the offense. Ordinarily, there is a 1-year deadline after the judgment is entered, but in this case Movee actively obstructed these defendants' and Petitioner Bell's ability to learn of the invalidity of the statute 18 U.S.C. 3231. Consequently, this should qualify under Rule 60(b)(6), in addition to Rule 60(b)(4). Alternatively, this qualifies as fraud on the court under Rule 60(b)(6), because the law was misrepresented by the government to make it appear that these statutes, including 18 U.S.C. 3231, were valid.

Petitioner Bell claims for relief for each prisoner or ex-prisoner under both 2241 habeas and Rule 60(b)(4) because the basis for federal court criminal jurisdiction, 18 U.S.C. 3231, were invalid at both the district and appeals court level.

COURT MUST NOTICE ERROR "AT ANY TIME": F.R.Cr.P. 12(b):

Failure of an indictment to allege a violation of a valid criminal statute means it is legally insufficient. According to Hughes v. Thompson, 415 US 1301, 1302, 39 L.Ed.2d 93, 95 (1974): "[u]nder the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure the question of the sufficiency of the indictment 'shall be noticed by the court at any time.' Rule 12(b)(2)".

See United States v. Ropp, 347 F.Supp.2d 831, 833 (Central District of California, 2004):

"[Rule 12] apparently permits a defendant to move to quash an indictment for failure to state an offense. Ex Parte Parks, 93 US 18, 20, 23 L.Ed. 787 (1876). Thus, if no statute makes the alleged offense a crime, a defendant may challenge

that defect under Rule 12." (end quote from U.S. v. Ropp.)

Ex Parte Parks, 93 US 18, 23 L.Ed. 787, 787-788 (1876)

held:

"Whether an act charged in an indictment is or is not a crime by the law which the court administers (in this case the statute law of the United States) is a question which has to be met at almost every stage of criminal proceedings; on motions to quash the indictment, on demurrers, on motions to arrest judgment, etc." (end quote from Parks.)

Therefore, it is mandatory for this court to take judicial notice of the fact that the statutes of which defendants were ostensibly convicted were legally non-existent, or the courts had no subject-matter jurisdiction over the crimes. 18 U.S.C. 3231 has not existed since 1948, or before.

RULE 60(b) (ERROR CORAM NOBIS) MOTION IS CONTINUATION OF A CRIMINAL CASE. NOT NEW CASE UNDER A NEW (CIVIL) DOCKET NUMBER.

U.S. v. Morgan, 346 US 502, 520, 98 L.Ed. 248, 261 (1954) held that a motion under Error Coram Nobis is a continuation of a criminal case:

"We therefore treat the record as absolutely presenting a motion in the nature of a writ of error coram nobis enabling the trial court to properly exercise its jurisdiction. Adams v. United States, 317 US 269, 272, 87 L.Ed. 268, 271, 63 S.Ct. 236, 143 ALR 435. (Note 4)." (end quote from U.S. v. Morgan)

Morgan, 98 L.Ed. at 271, note 4:

"Such a motion is a step in the criminal case and not, like habeas corpus where relief is sought in a separate case and record the beginning of a separate civil proceeding. Kurtz v. Moffit, 115 US 487, 494, 29 L.Ed. 458, 459, 6 S.Ct. 148. While at common law the writ of error coram nobis was issued out of chancery like other writs, Stephens, Principles of Pleading 3d Am. Ed. 142, the procedure by motion in the case is now the accepted American practice. Pickett's Heirs v. Legerwood, (U.S.) 7 Pet 144, 147, 8 L.Ed. 638, 639; Wetmore v. Karrick, 205 US 141, 151, 51 L.Ed. 745, 748, 27 S.Ct. 434; United States v. Mayer, 235 US 55, 67, 59 L.Ed. 129, 135, 35 S.Ct. 16. As it is such a step, we do not think that Rule 60(b), Fed Rules of Civ. Proc., expressly abolishing the writ of error coram nobis in civil cases, applies." (end quote from Note 4, U.S. v. Morgan.)

MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL: F.R.Cr.P. 44(a), 18 U.S.C. 3006A(c)

Felony defendants have a right to appointment of counsel. Powell v. Alabama, 287 US 45, 77 L.Ed. 158 (1932); Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 US 335, 9 L.Ed.2d 799 (1963); Anders v. California, 386 US 738, 18 L.Ed.2d 493 (1967); Farett v. California, 422 US 806, 45 L.Ed.2d 562 (1974); Scott v. Illinois, 440 US 367, 59 L.Ed.2d 383 (1979); Davis v. United States, 512 US 452, 129 L.Ed.2d 362 (1994).

18 U.S.C. 3006A(c) states, in relevant part:

"Duration and substitution of appointments. A defendant for whom counsel is appointed shall be represented AT EVERY STAGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS from his initial appearance

before the United States Magistrate [United States Magistrate judge] or the court through appeal, INCLUDING ANCILLARY MATTERS APPROPRIATE TO THE PROCEEDINGS." (emphasis by capitals supplied.)

18 U.S.C. 3006A was enacted after U.S. v. Morgan, supra, which had held that an Error Coram Nobis (Rule 60(b) proceeding is a "continuation of a criminal case." Morgan, 98 L.Ed. at 271, Note 4.

In Lorillard v. Pons, 434 US 575, 581, 55 L.Ed.2d 40, 46 (1977):

"Congress is presumed to be aware of an administrative or judicial interpretation of a statute and to adopt that interpretation when it re-enacts a statute without change, see Albemarle Paper Co. v. Moody, 422 US 405, 414, n.8, 45 L.Ed.2d 280 (1975)." (end quote from Lorillard v. Pons)

In the case of 18 U.S.C. 3006A, after its passage in 1964 it was subsequently amended in 1968, 1970, 1974, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2004. These amendments did not change the principle, that an attorney is appointed to serve "at all stages" of a criminal case, in any relevant or significant way. By the principle of Albemarle v. Moody, supra, Congress is presumed to adopt the judicial interpretation of U.S. v. Morgan, supra.

And 18 U.S.C. 3006A(c), as of its initial enactment by Congress in 1964, guarantees an attorney "at all stages" of a criminal proceeding. Hence, Congress must have intended that the guarantee in 3006A of an appointed counsel "at all stages of a criminal case" applies to Rule 60(b) proceedings.

Analogously, in Whitfield v. United States, 543 US

200, 216, 160 L.Ed.2d 611, 615 (2005):

"Congress is presumed to have had knowledge of Nash [v. United States, 229 US 373, 57 L.Ed. 1232 (1913)] and Singer [v. United States, 323 US 338, 89 L.Ed. 285 (1945)] when it enacted [18 U.S.C.] 1956(h)." (end quote from Whitfield)

Likewise, Congress can be presumed to have been aware of U.S. v. Morgan, which held that an error coram nobis proceeding is a continuation of a criminal case, and is not a collateral attack under a civil docket number, when it voted to grant a statutory right to an appointed counsel "at all stages" of a criminal proceeding. Therefore, defendants' right to an appointed attorney, for purposes of preparing and litigating that necessary motion, is guaranteed by 18 U.S.C. 3006A(c), since it is the continuation of a criminal case and/or an "ancillary proceeding" under 3006A(c). See United States v. Martinson, 809 F.2d 1364 (9th Cir. 1987):

"However, on this record it is irrelevant whether Martinson's motion for return of the property was technically filed as a criminal or civil matter. The public defender, once validly appointed, was clearly justified in continuing his representation of Martinson. The motion was sufficiently related to the 1977 criminal case as to be consider an "ancillary" proceeding for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 3006A(c)."

(end quote from U.S. v. Martinson)

A Rule 60(b)(4) motion seeking to overturn a conviction for voidness is at least as related to a criminal case as the return of the property in Martinson, supra.

And, it is quite clear that if the defendants had

known of the jurisdictional problem at that time, they could have raised the issue of the invalidity of 18 U.S.C. 3231 (1948) at the time of their indictments, pre-trial, trial, post-trial, or on direct appeal, and they would have been entitled to the services of an appointed attorney to do this work. The fact that time has passed doesn't make this right less real. A Rule 60(b) motion is not a "collateral attack", and is not a "habeas proceeding". A Rule 60(b) motion, as clearly stated in U.S. v. Morgan, supra, is a continuation of a criminal proceeding, to which defendants have the right to an attorney "at all stages" under 18 U.S.C. 3006A(c).

FACTS NOT DISCOVERABLE WITH "DUE DILIGENCE"

If this filing were construed under 28 U.S.C. 2255, it would be improper to apply the 2255 time bar, because of the exception of 2255(4):

"The limitation period shall run from the latest of -- [...] (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence."

The specific facts on which this claim is founded are located in the pages of the 1947-48 Congressional Record. Only there would one discover that the House of Representatives had no quorum on May 12, 1947, that they merely "concurred" with the amendments" to bill H.R. 3190, yet did not vote on the full, as-amended bill. These facts are not present in the various books proffered in the law libraries in the prisons of the federal Bureau of Prisons, to Petitioner Bell's knowledge and belief. To the contrary,

these facts are contradicted by false assertions in law books, such as:

"18 USCS. 1": (Falsely asserts that Title 18 was recodified, and includes a long table of correspondence between old and new statute numbers: "TABLE OF DISPOSITIONS [/p/]. This table indicates where former Title 18 sections were incorporated in Title 18, as revised by Act June 25, 1948, ch 645, 62 Stat, 683, or in other Code provisions, or, if omitted, the reason therefore:");

"18 USCS. 3231": (Falsely states that "This section was formed by combining former 18 U.S.C. 546 and 547 with former 12 U.S.C. 588d, with no change of substance.");

Any person (especially a pro-se prisoner) depending on these ostensibly-authoritative law books for accurate information would be dissuaded from proceeding further, and would never find the error.

Federal prison libraries don't stock the Congressional Record. The necessary facts are also not accessible through the LEXIS-law computer system that is being installed in some new U.S. penitentiaries, displacing the books. Not shelving the voluminous Congressional Record may have seemed understandable back in the era of paper: Petitioner Bell roughly estimates that the full set of Congressional Record books would require about the same shelf space as 4000 books the size of a F.3d (Federal Reporter, Third Edition) book. However, measured now as computer hard-disk data it should amount to about 35 gigabytes, which is only 3.5% of the storage capacity of the largest computer hard drive commercially available. (which is 1 terabyte, or 1000

gigabytes, or 1,000,000 megabytes. Today, a 50-gigabyte drive is considered small).

Unfortunately, the federal government, the BOP, and therefore the prison library staff have an uncompromising and hostile attitude towards obtaining legal material beyond which the library carried in the 1900's. This fact coupled with the passing of the AEDPA has greatly discouraged prisoners from filing any kind of appeals, precisely as intended. Most federal prison libraries, the ones with books, carry Supreme Court decisions dating back to 1960. Their earliest book is typically 4 L.Ed.2d. They have no L.Ed.'s. Their F.2d's are similarly limited ... dating back to around 267 F.2d (1959). Thus, omitted is the critical first 10 years of legal precedent after the presumptive passage of H.R. 3190/P.L. 80-772/Title 18.

This, and the complete lack of the Congressional Record, completely blocks the ability of prisoners to detect (or independently confirm) the existence of faults in the passage of bills in Congress that initiate or amend federal criminal (or civil) laws. It would be virtually impossible for a pro-se prisoner to detect these kinds of legal defects in his conviction: Prisoners simply cannot find them by the exercise of "due diligence", the expressed standard for the application of 28 U.S.C. 2255(4).

Moore v. Knight, 368 F.3d 936, 940 (7th Cir. 2004) repeated that Circuit's principle:

"We have previously noted that a due diligence inquiry should take into account that prisoners are limited by their physical confinement. Montenegro v. United States, 248 F.3d

585, 592 (7th Cir. 2001), rev'd on other grounds, *Ashley v. United States*, 266 F.3d 671 (7th Cir. 2001); see also *Easterwood v. Champion*, 213 F.3d 1321, 1323 (10th Cir. 2000) (finding a prisoner's access to published legal materials is established once the prison library receives the materials, not when the materials were published.)" (end quote from *Moore v. Knight*)

As concurred by Judge Tashima in *Whalem/Hunt v. Early*, 233 F.3d 1146, at 1148:

"Neither the 'impediment' standard contained in the statute, 28 U.S.C. 2244(d)(1)(B), nor this court's equitable tolling standard, see *Calderon v. United States Dist. Court (Beeler)*, 128 F.3d 1283, 1288-89 (9th Cir. 1997), overruled on other grounds, *Calderon v. United States Dist. Court (Kelly)*, 163 F.3d 530, 540 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), cert. denied, 526 US 1060 [...], requires that petitioner prove an inability to "research and identify [his] claims," as the district court held, in order to rely upon barriers to researching legal issues as the basis for delaying the start of, or tolling, the statute of limitations. A prisoner acting pro se can be prevented from discovering the most basic procedural rules essential to avoid being summarily thrown out of court, even if the claims alleged in the petition are meritorious, well-drafted, and supported by every pertinent citation entitling him to relief on the merits. Cf. *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 958 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), cert. denied, 527 US 1035 [...] (1999) (noting handicaps faced by prisoners acting pro se in complying with procedural requirements). A petitioner's knowledge of the legal basis of

his claims is not the same as knowledge of the procedural rules that must be complied with in order to get a hearing on the merits." (end quote from Whalen/Hunt v. Early.)

Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 958 (1998), reciting a whole litany of disadvantages of pro-se prisoners, stated:

"Pro se prisoners are also limited in their access to legal materials. Jacobsen, 790 F.2d at 1364 n.4 (Citing Moore v. Florida, 703 F.2d 516, 520 (11th Cir. 1983))." (end quote from Rand v. Rowland.)

EVEN 100,000+ LAWYERS COULDN'T FIND IT

Perhaps Respondent will argue that despite the obstruction by BOP to defendants' and Petitioner Bell's discovery of the defect, they should have discovered it if "due diligence" had been employed. That argument is nonsense: Since 1948, it is likely that well over a million prosecutions of violations of law under 18 U.S.C., 21 U.S.C., 8 U.S.C., and 26 U.S.C. have occurred. The vast majority of them have been professionally defended by trained attorneys at the pre-trial, trial, and direct-appeal stages, which probably amounts to over 100,000 different attorneys.

Those attorneys were and are ethically bound to represent their clients zealously, identify any arguable flaws in those charges, and they are ethically bound to engage in "due diligence" of their own. Indeed, the standard of "due diligence" for attorneys must be far higher than that of proper unlettered defendants. See Haines v. Kerner, 404 US 519, 30 L.Ed.2d 652 (1972).

Those attorneys could have raised and argued the

invalidity of the recodification of 18 U.S.C. at the pre-trial, post-trial, appeal, and collateral attack stages of those cases, if they had known of the problem. They would have had a powerful motivation, and an ethical obligation, to do so: If valid, this would amount to a virtually automatic "win".

If even a tiny fraction of those attorneys had noticed the error and raised an objection to the 18 U.S.C. recodification issue over that time (1948-2007), there would be hundreds and eventually thousands of district-court-level, and appeal-level cases which have considered the issue and argument. Such cases could, if they exist, easily be found with modern computer-based legal research tools: Just do a computer text search for "H.R. 3190", for example, or (public law) "80-772", in the text of the opinions.

Even if Petitioner Bell's instant claim (invalidity of 18 U.S.C. recodification) was merely arguable (but ultimately wrong) then the government should easily cite numerous cases in which this same argument was made, considered, and rejected with credible explanations. (Weak, even "frivolous" arguments are usually attempted by many people in many district courts and in all appeal circuits.) Remarkably, a thorough search of published federal appeals and district court cases does not reveal ANY attack on the validity of the Congressional passage of 80-772 until 2006, when a few district court cases appeared.

If the Respondent asserts that Petitioner Bell or the defendants should have discovered these facts (concerning H.R. 3190/P.L. 80-772) with the exercise of "due diligence",

Respondent is obligated to show legal precedent which, at least, demonstrates that trained attorneys have found this error with their better training, greater experience, and far longer access to (substantially superior) computerized research tools. If the government cannot show that, this court must rule that a pro-se imprisoned non-lawyer (such as Petitioner Bell and most defendants) couldn't reasonably be expected to find this error either, and thus 28 U.S.C. 2255(4) applies: For pro-per prisoners, "due diligence" was not enough to find this error. There is no time bar to a 2255 filing until and including now.

As was held in *Locascio v. U.S.*, 395 F.3d 51, 55 (2nd Cir. 2005);

"28 U.S.C. 2255 subsection (4) 'does not require the maximum feasible diligence, only 'due,' or reasonable diligence' *Wims v. U.S.*, 225 F.3d 190, n.4, (2nd Cir. 2000)."
(end quote from *Locascio*.)

Wims, supra, at 190:

"Section 2255(4) is not a tolling provision that extends the length of the available filing time by excluding certain periods that post-date the start of the limitations clock from the calculation of how much time has run. Rather, it resets the limitation's period's beginning date, moving it from the time when the conviction became final, see 2255(1), to the later date on which the particular claim accrued. See *Smith [v. McGinniss]*, 208 F.3d at 15 (2nd Cir. 2000). (distinguishing tolling provisions from those that restart the limitations period.)" (end quote from *Wims v. U.S.*)

And from *Wims* at note 4:

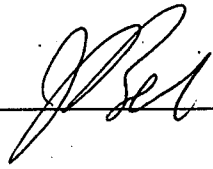
"The statute [2255(4)] does not require the maximum feasible diligence, only "due", or reasonable, diligence. Cf. Armstrong v. McAlpin, 699 F.2d 79, 88-89 (2nd Cir. 1983) (requiring "reasonable" or "ordinary" diligence in the discovery of fraud for statute of limitation purposes."

CONCLUSION

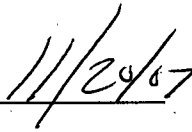
Petitioner Bell requests that this court:

1. Appoint an attorney for each Defendant, under 18 U.S.C. 3006A.
2. Take judicial notice of the facts alleged herein, including cited pages from the Congressional Record.
3. Declare that H.R. 3190 was not legally passed in 1948, and P.L. 80-772 was not legally enacted.
4. Declare that purported statutes in 18 U.S.C. including 3231 were not legally enacted, and are null and void.
5. Declare that the trial and appeal courts did not have criminal jurisdiction over any crime in Titles 8, 18, 21, 26, etc, at the time of the alleged crimes, at the times of indictment, or at the times of trial, because of the non-existence of 18 U.S.C. 3231, and thus there was no federal court jurisdiction over these crimes.
6. Vacate Defendants' sentences and convictions and order the Bureau of Prisons to free defendants and erase their criminal records.
7. Order the Federal Government to return all money seized (directly or indirectly) from each defendant, with interest.

Signed, _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "J. Ben" or similar, written over a horizontal line.

Dated, _____

A handwritten date "11/24/07" in black ink, written over a horizontal line.

Jim Bell, 26906-086

US Penitentiary, Tucson

PO Box 24550

Tucson AZ 85734

November 20, 2007

Chief District Judge Irma E. Gonzalez

Southern District of California

880 Front St. Room 4290

San Diego CA 92101-8900

Dear Judge Gonzalez:

I am enclosing a filing, styled as a habeas corpus for each federal prisoner originating in or held in your appeals circuit, which will have some side-effects which will require each district judge and magistrate judge in your district to dramatically change his practices. The filing challenges the general criminal jurisdiction of each federal judge, including magistrates and appeals judges, over every federal criminal case.

This filing, merely by its arrival in your court, constructively informs your court and each judge that he must raise the subject of this challenge, sua sponte, as a habeas and/or as a F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(4) in EACH pending and past criminal case: He must allow each defendant and ex-defendant to research, brief, and argue this matter, and then the judge must come to a decision.

The clerks of your court must ACTUALLY inform each judge (and magistrate) of the subject of this challenge: They must make copies of the enclosed habeas, and deliver them to

each judge, and each magistrate, in your district.

Since they have been constructively informed of the jurisdictional problem, failure of any judge to raise and consider this issue, sua sponte, in each pending and past appeals case would amount to an expression of bias and of an intent to violate the law, under 28 U.S.C. 455 and 28 U.S.C. 144. It would amount to "Judicial Misconduct" actionable under 28 U.S.C. 351/352, and will be treated as such.

Please inform each judge, and each magistrate, in your district of this habeas, and promptly tell me of your progress in doing so, and of the actions of each judge in accomplishing these challenges.

Thank you,



Jim Bell

JS44

(Rev. 07/89)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE SECOND PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I (a) PLAINTIFFS

James Dalton Bell

DEFENDANTS

USA, et al

NOV 29 2007

FILED
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY [Signature]
DEPUTY

(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED

(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER)

James Dalton Bell
PO Box 24550
Tucson, AZ 85734
26906-086

ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)

'07OV 2259 BEN AJB

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☐ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT)

- | | PT | DEF | | PT | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE US CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE. DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY).

28 USC 2241

V. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veterans Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury-Medical Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 RR & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (13958) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(p)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reappointment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Tort to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prisoner Conditions			

VI. ORIGIN (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removal from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER f.r.c.p. 23

DEMAND \$

Check YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ YES ☐ NO

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See Instructions): JUDGE

Docket Number

DATE 11/29/2007

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

R. M. [Signature]